formed by connecting in series the small coil groups W21 and W12, which are offset by 30 electrical degrees, is also produced.

[0068] Moreover, connecting portions that connect together the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* for configuring the U1-phase, V1-phase, W1-phase, U2-phse, V2-phase, and W2-phase windings are connecting portions between same-phase winding bodies **10** that are housed in different slot groups, and are same-phase connecting portions **16**. The end portions of the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute same-phase connecting portions **16** are end portions of the same-phase connecting first terminal wires and end portions of the same-phase connecting second terminal wires, respectively.

[0069] Second terminal wires **10***i* that constitute first ends of the U1-phase, V1-phase, W1-phase, U2-phse, V2-phase, and W2-phase windings, as shown in FIG. **10**, are bent and extend outward radially outward at positions that are closer to the stator core **3** than the other second terminal wires **10***i*. The portions of the second terminal wires **10***i* in question that extend radially outward are thereby spaced apart axially from the portions of the first terminal wires **10***h* that extend radially outward.

[0070] Moreover, first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute two ends of the U1-phase winding, the V1-phase winding, the W1-phase winding, the U2-phse winding, the V2-phase winding, and the W2-phase winding are neutral-point connecting terminals and electric power supplying terminals, and together with the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute the same-phase connecting portions **16**, are disposed so as to be concentrated within a range of approximately a pitch of two magnetic poles in a circumferential direction. Connecting portions among the neutral-point connecting terminals constitute an alternating-current connecting portion **17**. The end portions of the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute the alternating-current connecting portions **17** are end portions of alternating-current connecting first terminal wires and end portions of alternating-current connecting second terminal wires, respectively. The end portions of the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute the electric power supplying terminals are end portions of electric power supplying terminal first terminal wires and end portions of electric power supplying terminal second terminal wires, respectively.

[0071] The connecting member **20** is produced by pressing and shaping a copper sheet, for example, and as shown in FIG. **11**, includes: a strip-shaped base **20***a*; and terminals **20***b* that each extend from the base **20***a* in a width direction and are then bent perpendicularly, three terminals **20***b* being disposed on each of two sides in the width direction of the base **20***a* so as to be separated in a longitudinal direction of the base **20***a*. Here, the terminals **20***b* are disposed on the base **20***a* so as to face the end portions of the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* that constitute two ends of the U1-phase winding, the V1-phase winding, the W1-phase winding, the U2-phse winding, the V2-phase winding, and the W2-phase winding, i.e., the alternating-current connecting first terminal wires and the alternating-current connecting second terminal wires, which extend radially outward.

[0072] The connecting member **20** is disposed between the end portions of the alternating-current connecting first terminal wires and the alternating-current connecting second terminal wires that are separated axially and extend radially outward such that the base **20***a* is bent into a circular arc shape, and the terminals **20***b* extend radially outward. The connecting member **20** is positioned such that the end portions of the terminals **20***b* that extend radially outward are stacked approximately axially in contact with the end portions of the alternating-current connecting first terminal wires and the alternating-current connecting second terminal wires that extend radially outward. Then, the end portions of the alternating-current connecting first terminal wires and the end portions of the terminals **20***b* that are stacked approximately axially, and the end portions of the alternating-current connecting second terminal wires and the end portions of the terminals **20***b* that are stacked approximately axially are connected by TIG-welding from radially outside.

[0073] As shown in FIG. **13**, a first three-phase alternating-current winding **6**A in which the U1-phase winding, the V1-phase winding, and the W1-phase winding are wye-connected and a second three-phase alternating-current winding **6**B in which the U2-phse winding, the V2-phase winding, and the W2-phase winding are wye-connected are produced thereby.

[0074] Thus, the stator winding **6** is constituted by a first three-phase alternating-current winding **6**A and a second three-phase alternating-current winding **6**B. Six electric power supplying terminals U1out, V1out, W1out, U2out, V2out, and W2out are connected to an external electric power supply by means of inverter circuits, and the rotary electric machine operates as an electric motor.

[0075] According to Embodiment 1, the stator winding **6** is configured by mounting distributed winding bodies **10** to a stator core **3** circumferentially at a pitch of one slot so as to be equal in number to a total number of slots **5**, the distributed winding bodies **10** each being produced by winding jointless continuous conductor wire **9** that is coated with insulation. The winding bodies **10** are configured such that the first terminal wires **10***h*, which are winding start end portions of the conductor wires **9**, extend outward at a first axial end of the stator core **3** from radially innermost positions inside the slots **5**, and the second terminal wires **10***i*, which are winding finish end portions of the conductor wires **9**, extend outward at the first axial end of the stator core **3** from radially outermost positions inside the slots **5**. The first terminal wires **10***h* are each led radially outward so as to pass over the second coil ends **6***b*. The second terminal wires **10***i* are each led radially outward at positions that are nearer to the stator core **3** than the end portions of the first terminal wires **10***h* that are led radially outward over the second coil ends **6***b* of the stator winding **6**. The end portions of the intraphase connecting second terminal wires among the second terminal wires **10***i* are stacked in an axial direction with, placed in contact with, and connected to the end portions of the intraphase connecting first terminal wires that are subject to connection therewith among the first terminal wires **10***h*.

[0076] Because the end portions of the first and second terminal wires **10***h* and **10***i* of the winding bodies **10** are led radially outward, the welding directions of the same-phase connecting portions **16** and the alternating-current connecting portions **17** can be oriented in a radial direction.

[0077] Consequently, because it becomes possible for each of the connecting portions in the stator winding **6** to be welded from a radial direction, productivity is improved. The respective connecting portions in the stator winding **6** do not pass over the end portions of the first terminal wires